# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839. [NO. 1162.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

## Received this day per Steam Boat,

**30** BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*September 2, 1839.* 61-tf

## Imported Flatterer

WILL be permitted to serve a few mares during SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, at his late Spring stand.

SAMUEL MIMS.
*August 30, 1839.* 61-3*w.*

## J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
***Wilmington, N. C.***

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

*Wilmington, August 1839.* 58-*tf*

## *Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE Subscribers, having a desire to remove to the West, offer for Sale their Land, lying on Cape Fear River, consisting of about 287 ACRES, with about 70 or 80 Acres under cultivation—about 16 miles above Fayetteville, and on the North East side of the River. Also about 635 ACRES Pinewoood Land, well timbered, about 13 miles above Fayetteville; and where we live is a first rate SAW MILL, in good repair—2½ miles from a navigable stream.

The above Land will be offered at private Sale until the 1st of December; if not sold by that time, further notice will be given. Any person, desirous of purchasing good Land, would do well to make application, soon, to John McLeran, who resides on the place, (and examine for themselves,) who will take every pains in showing the Land.

JOHN McLERAN,
CATHARINE COLVIN.
*Cumberland County, Sept. 3 1839.* 61-eowt1Dec.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having at September Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last will and testiment of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly attested, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

## Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday the 23d of September next, the personal Property belonging to the Estate of Henry W. Ayer, deceased, consisting of **Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Carryall, Cart,** &c. &c.

HENRY McLEAN, *Executor of Henry W. Ayer, dec'd.*

N. B. The NEGROES belonging to the above Estate will be hired at the same time until the 1st day of January next.

H. McL.
*September 2, 1839.* 61-3w.

## Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary & McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES McGARY,
A. McTAGGART.
*Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839.* 61-4w.

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder, and Raleigh Star, will insert the above 4 weeks, in place of one now inserted, and forward their accounts to this office.

OLD PORT WINE, (IN BOTTLES.)
ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER, and
6 Quarter Casks MADEIRA WINE, ("Constitution" Brand,)—
For Sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
*August 27, 1839.* 60-tf.

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of all arrears of PENSION, and will remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
*August 28, 1839.* 60-3t.

## Just Received, and for Sale,

**15** BOXES Stuart's CANDY.
SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST.
*August 22, 1839.*

## *SALT FOR SALE.*

**1250** Sacks Salt, in large sacks,
For Sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
Apply to
HART & FULLER.
*August 28, 1839.* 60-3t.

## For Sale,

**2000** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
2000 Bushels coarse do.
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
25 Hhds. SUGAR, (Porto Rico and New Orleans.)
10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
100 Kegs NAILS,
20 Tons of IRON, (embracing almost all sizes,)
100 Sides Sole LEATHER,
20 Harness and 10 Bridle do.
15 Sides Skirting,
3 dozen Calf Skins,
30 do. Upper Leather,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,

With the usual assortment of other GOODS, which are offered low for cash, good credit, or country produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
—ALSO—
**Bolting Cloths of the best kind.**
H. & J.
*August 29, 1839.* 60-tf

## "Puff away Care."

**25,000** SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
*Fayetteville, Aug. 15.* 60-*tf.*

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable PLANTATION belonging to Mrs. Barclay, 36 miles from Fayetteville, on the Stage Road to Raleigh, long known as Mrs. Barclay's Stage House. It comprises between 600 and 700 acres of LAND, a good DWELLING HOUSE, OUT HOUSES, &c. &c.

To a person disposed to buy, it is believed it would be a great bargain.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Barclay on the premises, or to

JOHN S. RABOTEAU, Fayetteville.
*August 20, 1839.* 59-6w

The Raleigh Standard will please insert six weeks, and send account to this Office.

## $10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's residence in Richmond county, N. C. some months ago, a bright Mulatto girl slave, named SARAH. Said girl is about 17 to 18 years of age, tolerably well grown, has one of her front teeth out, and her eyes of a light grey or yellow complexion. She has, on former elopements, taken up in the vicinity of the Mulatto Settlement, in Robeson county, and passed there under the assumed name of Betsey Morgan. I understand she was seen in June last, near the Little Marsh, in Robeson county, passing herself off as a free girl, and that her name was Sally or Betsey Butler. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or in proportion to the above, if delivered to Wm. W. McFarland, Laurel Hill, N. C. I forewarn all persons from harbouring, entertaining, or employing said girl, under the penalty of the law.

JNO. R. BUIE.
*Bennettsville, S. C., Aug. 17, 1839.* 59-tf.

## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839.
Wm. L. Adams *vs.* Daniel McLauchlin, Adm'r of John McInnis, dec'd.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying said Defendant of said levy on his land, and requiring him to appear at the next Term of our said Court, held on the 3d Monday in October, 1839, replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be entered up against him, and the Land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

## The Subscriber

IS now receiving, and has on hand, a good assortment of the following articles, viz:

Rio and Cuba Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; single and double refined Loaf do.; Molasses; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Nutmegs; Camphor; Saleratus; Spanish Whiting; Yellow Ochre; White Lead, dry and in Oil; dry Red Lead; Spanish Brown. (in kegs;) Lamp Black; Collins' & Co's Axes; English and Swedish Iron; Blistered, German and Cast Steel; bright Trace Chains; Shear Moulds; Hoop, Band, Strap and Sheet Iron; Nails and Brads, nos. 3 a 40; Castings; Hanlock's tanned Sole Leather; Cotton Bagging, of extra and common quality; Bale Rope; Seine and Baling Twine; Tanner's Oil; Wrapping Paper; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Teas, (of various kinds and qualities;) a few casks Madeira Wine; Weeding Hoes; 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass; British Blacking, (of superior quality;) Tin Plate; Liverpool Sack and Bulk Salt; Alum Bulk do.; Epsom and Glauber Salts, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for cash, country produce, or on time to prompt dealers.

CHARLES T. HAIGH.
*August 20, 1839.* 59-6w

## Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.
Aug. 14, 1839.

## For Sale,

**300** BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
*September 11, 1838.* 10tf

## Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
*May 7, 1839.* 44tf

## Morus Multicaulis.

I WILL continue to sell my Morus Multicaulis Trees, of which I have about three thousand, the roots at 20 cents, and the buds at one dollar and fifty cents per hundred, (which is one dollar less than the price in this market last fall,) if applied for by the 10th of October next. I have now Trees from the bud nearly seven feet high. I will furnish Silk Worm Eggs, without charge to persons purchasing my trees; and will agree to buy of them all the merchantable cocoons made from such eggs at the Baltimore prices.

I. WETMORE.
August 15, 1839. 59-tf.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

**BOARDING HOUSE**

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ All the STAGES arrive at and depart from my House, where Seats are secured, and no exertions spared to give general satifaction to Passengers.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser, Cheraw Gazette and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 3 months, and forward their accounts to this Office.

*Fayetteville, Aug. 14, 1839.* 58-3m.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.
*July 30, 1839.* 56tf

☞ The Augusta Chronicle (weekly,) Raleigh Register and Standard, Wilmington Advertiser, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three months and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

E. Y.

## *BARK!*

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

**DRY GOODS,**
***Groceries, Hardware,***
**Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,**

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
*April 16, 1839.* 41tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in Store, and expects to receive in a few days, a general assortment of GOODS, among which are—

**350** SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 Bushels Alum Salt,
50 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Superior Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Best Imperial Tea,
25 Boxes 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window Glass,
25 Kegs White Lead, no. 1 and 2,
½ Ton Nova Scotia Grind Stones, (various sizes,)
100 Lbs. Caracas Indigo, (a superior article,)
500 Lbs. superior Sole Leather,
A variety of Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Best Lamp and Linseed Oil,
Manilla Rope, ½ to 1½ inches,
A few dozen bottles genuine English Mustard,
Barceni's superior Balcksmith's Bellows, 28 to 32 inches,
Blacksmith's Vises,
Mouse Hole Anvils,
Sledge and hand Hammers,
Blacksmith's Files and Horse Rasps,
10 Tons Swedes and English Iron, (assorted.)
50 Kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
Wrought Nails, (assorted,) 4d, 6d, and 8d,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American Blistered, do.
Dupont's FF and FFF Gunpowder.
Bar Lead, Drop and Buck Shot, (assorted.)

All of which, and many other articles not mentioned, the undersigned is well assured, have been purchased on the most favorable terms; and in order to induce quick sales, he is resolved to sell at a very small profit for Cash, or exchange for country produce, or on time for undoubted paper, payable at Bank.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

BEVERLY ROSE.
*Fayetteville, Foot of Haymount, August 14, 1839.* 59-4w

## *BOLTING CLOTHS.*

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

*April 22, 1839.* 42*tf*

## COTTON GINS.

A FEW Cotton Gins, of my own manufacture, at reduced prices. For sale at Messrs. Hall & Johnson's store, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. POWELL.
Robeson County, N. C. July 22, 1839. 55-3m.

## DR. G. R. PHELPS'

COMPOUND
**TOMATO PILLS,**
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

***A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;***

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March 8, 1839.* 36tf

## New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 271Ypd

## The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.**
—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
*Green Street.*
*December 12, 1838.* 23*f*

## Just received, and for Sale,

**34** Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*June 29, 1839.* 52-tf.

## RUM and TOBACCO.

**25** BBLS. New England Rum.
10 Boxes Tobacco, common and good, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
*July 29.* 56-*tf.*

## For Sale,

**100** CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

## *Fayetteville Female Seminary.*

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary Department or 2d Class, | $8 | per Session. |
| First Class, | 16 | " " |
| French Language, | 10 | " " |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 | " " |
| Music on Piano Forte, | 25 | " " |
| Music on Guitar, | 25 | " " |
| Use of Piano, | 3 | " " |
| Incidentals and Stationary, | 1 | " " |

*July 10, 1839.* 53tf

*The Compassionate Merchant.*—'James,' said a merchant on Main street to his clerk the other morning 'go down to Water street to Mr. ——, and tell him his rent must be paid to day; I can't wait any longer, as he is already two quarters in arrear.'

The clerk obeyed the direction and soon returned with great appearance of mildness about the eyes. 'Mr. —— wants to see you, sir, about that rent very much.'

The merchant happily was at leisure, and went at once to visit the tenant. He found him extended upon a coarse bed, in an insensible state of dangerous malady. His wife was busy over a scanty fire apparently preparing some aliment for her sick husband. Three little children sat shivering in a corner. His approach was unnoticed.

'Ma,' said one of the little urchins, 'when be you agoing to get breakfast?'

'Breakfast, my dear child, that is more than I can tell.'

The merchant advanced.

'My good woman—my good woman—them—that is'—and the worthy man felt very much like choaking. He grasped his pocket book convulsively, and laid some bills upon the table—he opened the door and disappeared.

'James,' said he again to his clerk, 'take this order to Mr. ——, and tell him to have the provisions delivered immediately.'

The merchant felt much better than he would have done if he had got the rent. There is something in a good action that makes one's heart feel lighter—warmer—better. We would publish the good man's name, but we know he would not forgive it, and we would not for the world offend him.—*Buffalonian.*

*Candor.*—Children and fools, they say, speak the truth. A story is travelling the rounds, which represents that a good lady, in welcoming her friends, said, 'Do make yourselves at home; I'm at home myself, and wish you all were!" This is nearly as good as the story one of the most distinguished statesmen in Massachusetts, rather remarkable for his bluntness now, tells of his boyhood. His mother had long been expecting a visit from a neighbor's family to tea. Among the company expected was an out of town visiter of the family aforesaid; and in honor of the occasion, all the niceties had been prepared and consumed, and prepared again two or three times over. At length having all right; and being fearful that her labor would be lost again, the lady one day despatched her son to invite the company to come that afternoon. He acquitted himself of the message as follows: 'Ma'am says she wants you and your company to come over to our house this afternoon, and says she wishes to the Lord it was over.'—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

Just before the last election, a Loco Foco was railing out against the Whigs, calling them all sorts of names, and swearing they were all villains when a stranger stepped up and asked him what the Whigs had done to him? 'They hain't done nothing to me as I knows on,' said the loco, 'but curse 'em, I don't like 'em; *they hung my grand father in the revolution!*'

FROM STEVENS'S "INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL."

## THE ISLAND OF SCIO—A BLOOD-STAINED PAGE OF HISTORY.

The history of this beautiful little island forms one of the bloodiest pages in the history of the world, and one glance told that dreadful history. Once the most beautiful island of the Archipelago, it is now a mass of ruins. Its fields, which once "budded and blossomed as the rose," have become waste places; its villages are deserted, its towns are in ruins, its inhabitants murdered, in captivity, and in exile. Before the Greek revolution the Greeks of Scio were engaged in extensive commerce, and ranked among the largest merchants in the Levant. Though living under hard taskmasters, subject to the exactions of a rapacious Pacha, their industry and enterprise, and the extraordinary fertility of their island, enabled them to pay a heavy tribute to the Turks and to become rich themselves. For many years they had enjoyed the advantages of a college, with professors of high literary and scientific attainments, and their library was celebrated throughout all that country; it was, perhaps, the only spot in Greece where taste and learning still held a seat. But the island was far more famed for its extraordinary natural beauty and fertility. Its bold mountains and its soft valleys, the mildness of its climate and the richness of its productions, bound the Greeks to its soil by a tie even stronger than the chain of their Turkish masters. In the early part of the revolution the Sciotes took no part with their countrymen in their glorious struggle for liberty. Forty of their principal citizens were given up as hostages, and they were suffered to remain in peace. Wrapped in the rich beauties of their island, they forgot the freedom of their fathers and their own chains; and, under the precarious tenure of a tyrant's will, gave themselves up to the full enjoyments of all that wealth and taste could purchase. We must not be too hard upon human nature; the cause seemed desperate; they had a little paradise at stake; and if there is a spot on earth, the risk of losing which could excuse men in forgetting that they were slaves in a land where their fathers were free, it is the Island of Scio. But the sword hung suspended over them by a single hair. In an unexpected hour, without the least note of preparation, they were startled by the thunder of the Turkish cannon; fifty thousand Turks were let loose like bloodhounds upon the devoted Island. The affrighted Greeks lay unarmed and helpless at their feet, but they lay at the feet of men who did not know mercy even by name; at the feet of men who hungered and thirsted after blood; of men, in comparison with whom wild beasts are as lambs. The wildest beast of the forest may become gorged with blood; not so with the Turks at Scio. Their appetite "grew with what it fed on," and still longed for blood when there was not a victim left to bleed. Women were ripped open, children dashed against the walls, the heads of whole families stuck on pikes out of the windows of their houses, while their murderers gave themselves up to riot and plunder within. The forty hostages were hung in a row from the walls of the castle; an indiscriminate and universal burning and massacre took place; in a few days the ground was cumbered with the dead, and one of the loveliest spots on earth was a pile of smoking ruins. Out of a population of one hundred and ten thousand, sixty thousand are supposed to have been murdered, twenty thousand to have escaped, and thirty thousand to have been sold into slavery. Boys and young girls were sold publicly in the streets of Smyrna and Constantinople at a dollar a head. And all this did not arise from any irritated state of feeling toward them. It originated in the coldblooded, calculating policy of the sultan, conceived in the same spirit which drenched the streets of Constantinople with the blood of the Janisaries; it was intended to strike terror into the hearts of the Greeks, but the murderer failed in his aim. The groans of the hapless Sciotes reached the ears of their countrymen, and gave a headlong and irresistible impulse to the spirit then struggling to be free. And this bloody tragedy was performed in our own days, and in the face of the civilized world. Surely if ever Heaven visits in judgment a nation for a nation's crimes, the burning and massacre at Scio will be deeply visited upon the accursed Turks.

FROM THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

## AN IRISH RECTOR'S "HARDEST NIGHT."

In his note upon "Barney of Macroom," Crofton Croker remarks, "it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the quantity of whiskey punch which may be comfortably discussed at a sitting." We sincerely trust it is. At least we should be sorry to sit down twice with the man that kept a score of it. Put a fire under the pump, said old Gales Dackson, and be perpetually bringing up hot water. We never heard of any other guage attempted than this one. To think of an allusion to a temperance society in a work called the "Popular Songs of Ireland!" It is fortunate for our old friend T——, the rector of Carrickmacross, that the Lord sent for him before he read this. He never would have held his head up after. Poor T——, his testimony in regard to strong drink would not have supported Crofton's. I must tell ye a story about him. When the Duke of Richmond—the only lord lieutenant, after all, we ever really had—was making one of his little excursions in Ireland, he chanced to spend some days with Lord Blayney. Now, though the lord himself was a very respectable pull at the decanter, he was nothing at all compared with the duke. "What will become of me?" says Lord Blayney—"there is no one here fit to drink with his grace, and I'll be ruined if he goes to bed dry. Major Hitchcock is laid up in the barracks, with leeches on his head, and T——, they tell me, is at the visitation."

The more he thought of it, the more puzzled he was; till at last he determined to send an express for the rector to Armagh, where they caught him just going to dine with the primate, for he preached the visitation sermon that morning.

His reverence knew what was meant, and, making an excuse to the archbishop, set off with all speed to Castle-blancy. He just got in when they had finished dinner; but little he cared for that; there was plenty of port, and some very crusty old hermitage, and he soon consoled himself. Well, a pleasanter evening never was heard tell of than they passed. T—— told some of his best stories, and the duke laughed so heartily that he nearly cried, and at one time he fell down, and they were all frightened thinking it was apoplexy, for he was nearly blue in the face, but it was only laughing; and small blame to him to laugh, for Billy T—— was sitting upon the hearth rug, singing Lazarus and Dives in such a way as would half kill the chapter and all the prebends if they heard him.

Well, at a little after two o'clock they were all under the table, except his grace and the rector.

"Now, Mr. T——," said the duke, "you know the ways of the house. Could we have a little of something warm?"

"By all manner of means," said the other, ringing a private bell in the corner of the room, which was always a sign for spirits and hot water—"and I was only waiting for your grace to say the word, for I'm growing a little husky. Port is a mighty dry wine."

The materials came in, and a little past four his grace gave in, and lay down on the carpet, and T—— went home across the fields, looking as fresh as a rose, and with a great appetite for breakfast.

Well, this went on for three evenings, and the duke at last, who never was beat before, could not help feeling surprised at the rosy color and pleasant looks of the rector, when everybody else about him was suffering from the late hours and hard drinking.

"T——, you're a wonderful man," says his grace. "Upon my conscience you ought to be a bishop."

"Ah, I don't know, your grace," said T——, timidly.

"But you ought though. Do you know, you're the only man that ever drank me down. And ye have a beautiful voice. We must see about ye.—But mind, you must not go on this way: no health, no constitution could stand it."

"Mine is getting very used to it by this time, my lord."

"But are you never the worse for any thing you take?"

"Never, my lord."

"Think, now, for a moment—never is a strong word, and you must have had some stiff bouts of it in your time. Pray, now, which do you reckon the hardest night you ever had?"

"Let me see. Well, then, the severest drink I ever took was with his lordship's mother there, rest her sowl, for she's in glory."

"With my mother," said Lord Blayney, starting up. "Why, T——, what are you at now? Do you know what you're saying?"

"Perfectly well, my lord, and I repeat it; that was the hardest night I ever got through."

"By Jove, this is good," said the duke. "Now, T——, give us the account of that same evening, for I'm rather curious about it."

"Willingly, my lord, and briefly, too. I was dining here one day after a very hard day's hunt—we were just in our fifth bottle of claret, getting comfortable and warm, after the fatigue of the day, when a servant came to say that some one wanted me at the door.

"'Send him off, then,' said my lord, "this is no time ——'

"'But it may be parish business,' said I.

"'The more reason you can't do any thing now.'

"'I'll wager ten pounds it's some news of Cathogue,' (one of the best hounds in the pack, that strayed from us in the morning,) said Nicholson.

"'May be you're right,' said I, jumping up at once, and running out of the room into the hall, where I was prettily annoyed to see my old sexton with a cock-and-a-bull story of a funeral. I was so vexed at the time, that as I turned to go back, I mistook my way, and instead of reaching the dining room, found myself, after some serpentining, in Lady Blayney's boudoir, as she used to call it. There she was, all alone, drinking tea at a little table, as comfortable as might be.

"'Oh, how kind of you, Mr. T——,' said she, as I came in; 'you've left the dining room early.—May I offer you a cup of tea?'

"I never, someway or other, could refuse any thing like drink. If it was an apothecary, I believe, himself, who asked me, I'd pledge him in senna mixture—out of habbit, I suppose. So I said with the greatest pleasure, and down I sat; and sure enough, we both set at it in right earnest. I never drank fairer in my life; filling up and clearing off, just as if I was in the dinner room. Sixteen cups of tea my lady finished that evening; and when I saw that she was hard aground, I called for the seventeenth, and took it off in a bumper. But, will you believe it, that night's hard drink I never recovered for three months; but then I have a safe conscience about it, for I always drank fair."

## KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

*Curious Illustration.*—At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanic's Institution, Mr. Basin Montague, as illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdote. He was walking a few months ago in Portland Place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a lesser one in his gripe. Several persons tried, by spliting the mastiff's ear, and by biting and pinching its tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain.—At last a delicate and dandified young gentleman came up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle, requested to be allowed to separate the dogs; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff box, and having taken a pinch himself, inserted his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a larger pinch deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves' that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The dandy was loudly cheered, upon which he stopped for a moment, and said, "gentlemen, I have merely given you a proof that 'Knowledge is Power.'"

## BOZ-IANA.

*Master of the Ceremonies.*—The friend was a charming young man of not more than fifty dressed in a very bright blue coat, with resplendent buttons, black trousers, and the thinnest possible pair of highly-polished boots. A gold eyeglass was suspended from his neck by a short broad black riband; a gold snuff-box was lightly clasped in his hand, gold rings innumerable glittered on his finger, and a large diamond pin, set in gold, glistened on his shirt frill. He had a gold watch and a gold curb-chain, with large gold seals and he carried a pliant ebony cane with a heavy gold top. His linen was of the very finest, whitest, and stiffest; his wig of the glossest, blackest, and curliest. His snuff was Prince's mixture, his scent *bouquet du oi.* His features were contracted into a perpetual smile, and his teeth were in such perfect order that it was difficult at a small distance to tell the real ones from the false.

*Domestic Affections.*—They little know, who talk of the poor man's bereavements coldly, as happy release from pain to the departed, and a merciful relief from expense to the survivor—they little know what the agony of those bereavements is. A silent look of affection and regard, when all other eyes are turned coldly away—the consciousness that we possess the sympathy and affection of one being, when all others have deserted us, is a hold, a stay, a comfort in the deepest affliction, which no wealth could purchase, no honor bestow.

*Poverty vs. Oysters.*—"It's a very remarkable circumstance, sir," said Sam, "that poverty and oysters always seem to go together." "I dont understand you, Sam," said Pickwick. "What I mean, sir, is, that the poorer the place is, the greater call there seems to be for oysters. Look, sir, here's a oyster stall to every half dozen houses—the street's lined with 'em. Blessed if I dont' think that when a man's very poor, he rushes out of his lodgings and eats oysters in regular desparation."

Of all crimes that ever disgraced society, that of profane swearing admits of the least palliation. Nothing can be offered to justify an impious oath, and yet it is the most common thing.

*Effects of Speculation.*—A speculator at the West recently said to a friend—"When I first came to Chigago I had not a *rag* to my back, and now I am covered with *rags.*"

FROM THE NEW YORK WHIG.

### MEHEMET ALI.

This Egyptian potentate seems to be on the high road to imperial dominion; and if not arrested in his career by some of the great Powers, he may yet wear the diadem of Constantine. His successes against the Sultan, in almost every movement, his splendid despotism, and his studied flattery of the passions and national feelings of the Egyptians, have invested him with a power over their minds, that acts as a charm in the hour of battle. They look upon him as the man of destiny. His uniform successes their fatalism construes into the special protection of the Prophet. The total defeat of the Turkish army, the defection of the fleet, and the death of the Sultan, are all propitious for the fortunes of Egypt; and the accounts from that quarter will continue to be looked for with a good deal of interest.

Since the Sultan's death, intelligence has been received that the Iman of Sana, the sovereign of the finest and the most flourishing part of the coast of Southern Arabia, after having for six years successfully resisted the power of the Viceroy of Egypt, has suddenly thrown himself into the arms of his powerful foe, in whose favor he has offered to renounce his own sovereignty, on condition of receiving a pension, and retaining his ecclesiastical dignity. The Viceroy of Egypt has consented to the terms, and sent his officers to receive possession of the country, which is hereafter to be treated as a part of the territory of Mehemet Ali.

As our readers would doubtless be interested in an account of this extraordinary man, who is at this moment attracting the gaze of all the crowned heads in Europe, for his daring and successful enterprises, we have abridged, from a foreign magazine, (the United Service Journal,) and the excellent work of STEVENS on Egypt and Arabia, the following particulars of the life of the Viceroy of Egypt:

Mehemet Ali was born in the year 1769, at Gavala, a small seaport town near Phillippi. His father, who was an inferior officer of the Turkish police, died, and left him, at the age of four years, totally unprovided for. The Aga of the place, a Turk named Tousoom, was his uncle; and by him Mehemet was received and educated. His education, however, extended only to horsemanship and the use of arms. Reading and writing were left to be learned as they might. The uncle was murdered for his wealth, and the nephew again left destitute. He then passed some years in the shop of a tobacco merchant, and here gained some knowledge of trade which was afterwards of great advantage to him.—In this situation he acquired a small capital, and opened a shop for himself. He was successful, and became wealthy. When Napoleon invaded Egypt, Mehemet joined the Egyptian forces against him.—He distinguished himself by his bravery, and in the subsequent difficulties between the Sultan and the Mamelukes, he received from the Viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Kusruff, the rank of General. In consequence of some accusations made against him by his envious colleagues, he was soon dismissed from the service. He then joined the Mamelukes, against whom he had been fighting, and at length compelled the Pacha, Mehemet Kusruff, to fly to Damietta, where he took him prisoner. A new Pacha was appointed by the Sultan, but was soon put to death by the treachery of Mehemet Ali. After various stratagems, Mehemet accomplished his purposes, and in 1803 the Sultan declared him the Pacha of Egypt, appointed in compliance with the wishes of the people.

He now determined to restore Egypt to its rank among the nations. He attached to his interest the Oriental tribes; improved the disposition of his soldiery, and took every measure to strengthen himself in his power. The Sultan became jealous of him, and issued an order deposing him from his office as Governor of Egypt. But Mehemet Ali resisted the order, and the point was yielded.

In 1811 he determined to clear his country of the Mamelukes. He invited their chiefs to a feast at Cairo, where they were assassinated, while the body was cut off by a general massacre. He then sent out his armies, under the command of his sons, to pursue his conquests in Asia, and in the region of the upper Nile. Mehemet himself was occupied at home in the improvement of his military affairs. He introduced French officers; built an arsenal at Cairo; established a military hospital; provided gunpowder manufactories, &c.

At length the Greek war broke out, and the forces of Egypt were put in requisition by the Sultan. Ibrahim, who figured so prominently in that war, is an adopted son of Mehemet Ali.

After the termination of this war, the Egyptian military strength rapidly increased. Mehemet allowed Europeans to take rank in his army without reference to creed, and expended vast sums of money in military and naval preparations.

Down to 1830, Mehemet Ali had rejected all offers of assistance in throwing off allegiance to the Sultan. He had paid large tribute to the Turkish Government, and had fought in its behalf. He now determined to take possession of Syria, which had been promised to him for his services in the Greek war. In October, 1831, he put his army, between 40,000 and 50,000 strong, under the command of Ibrahim. This army advanced into Syria, and, in the course of an eventful year, achieved a complete conquest of that province, and opened the way to Constantinople. The Turkish Government was now alarmed. It called on Great Britain for aid, but was refused. The Russians were ready to assist, but the Turks feared the result of such an alliance. A dreadful engagement took place in Asia Minor between the forces of the Sultan and those of Ibrahim, in which the latter were victorious. Russian aid was then accepted, and an immense Russian force was brought into the Turkish dominions. After various measures of diplomacy, the Sultan yielded assent to a treaty, which gave to Ibrahim the whole of Syria. The troops of Ibrahim and of Russia then took their departure. The interference of Russia resulted in the formation of a treaty of mutual protection between Russia and Turkey, which was concluded on the 8th of July, 1833. This treaty, which is called the treaty of Unkair Skelessi, placed Turkey in a situation of dependence on Russia, which is humiliating, and which is displeasing to other Powers who are jealous of Russia.

The rigorous Government of Mehemet Ali over Syria produced disquiet, and frequent insurrections have occurred. These are of course encouraging to the Sultan, who still aims at recovering Syria.

During the spring and summer of last year, the Turkish and Egyptian Governments seemed to be preparing again for hostile movements. In August, Mehemet Ali announced his determination to declare himself independent of the Sultan. England, France Austria, and Russia, all opposed this declaration, and this opposition irritated the Pacha. Mehemet Ali wishes his power to be hereditary, and is determined to gain this object. Such a determination he made known to the Powers above named.

To the astonishment not only of Egypt, but of Europe, in the midst of these threatening events, Mehemet Ali left his subordinate officers to manage diplomacy, and set off on an exploring expedition to the regions on the Upper Nile. The account of this singular expedition has recently been given in the public prints. That he should undertake such a journey at the age of 70 years, through a torrid climate, and among a warlike people, is remarkable. He returned from the expedition in February last. From that time down to the latest accounts, diplomacy had been busy in Constantinople and at Alexandria for the preservation of peace. The European Powers have a selfish interest in the matter, and it is not an easy thing to understand these complicated relations. The parties have prepared for war. Should actual conflict be for the present avoided, it will not probably be long deferred.

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Severe frosts were experienced at Woodstock, Vt, and at Portland, Me. on Wednesday night, 28th ult.

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FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The importance of the approaching election in New York, is felt and acknowledged in all quarters; and preparations for concerted action on the part of the Whigs are carried on with a temper and energy which augur the most auspicious results. A year ago, when Ohio relapsed into the arms of the Power Party, large calculations were made as to the effect of her retrogradation upon other States. Some thought that New York would fall back into the ranks of the Imperial Cohorts, and rejoin the idols whom she had abjured and broken down; whilst those who knew better her proud spirit, declared she but felt the more the responsibility of her position, and would signally rebuke the slanderer who had ascribed her previous action to Bank influence and mercenary considerations. The day of trial came, and the great Empire State was found unfaltering in the path of duty, and undismayed by the defection of other States. Her "second sober thought" backed her patriotic impulses of the preceding year, and she gave a glorious example to her sisters of the Republic. She is once more the prominent object of interest, and again is she the arbiter of the fate of the nation. That she will acquit herself as becomes her in the great struggle in November, can scarcely be doubted, whatever may be the calculations of the dispensers of power and patronage, and whatever the devices of her "Native Son," who is now trying the effect of personal electioneering, by a pilgrimage through all the doubtful counties.

The tone of the Whig and Conservative papers gives us assurance of union and concert, and a surrender of all minor considerations on the altar of the public good. The following article, from the Times, presents the subject in so forcible and just a light that we take pleasure in transferring it to our columns; and we trust that its influence may be universally felt and appreciated by our brethren.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

*Sacrifice every thing but Principle to Unanimity.*—The opposition in this state have a great battle before them—on the issue of which depends whether the men now in power who have abused the authority confided to them by an honest and trustful people, for their own personal aggrandizement, and the ruin of the country, shall remain in office; or whether we shall have restored to us the blessings of an enlightened, pure, and beneficent administration of the government;—whether the true principles of Republicanism shall be sustained or be broken down and trampled under foot by a usurping and despotic executive.

It remains for *the people of New York* to decide these questions. If *they* declare AGAINST the Administration, no matter what may be its partial and temporary successes elsewhere, the game of the spoilsmen and experimenters is up.

Let us then prepare for the coming struggle betimes. Let every man who sincerely wishes for the overthrow of the imbecile and corrupt men who are now at the helm of state, exert himself, as if the result depended on his single exertions. Let there be no lagging behind; let there be no indolence; let there be no listlessness in the great cause. Above all, let there be no quarrelling or falling out by the way.

We remember to have heard a distinguished British statesman, at a crisis of deep importance to the Reform cause in Great Britain, use the following language to more than ten thousand people:

"You must rally together in opposition to the corrupt and tyrannical crew who have contrived to get into power; and remember that 'UNITY IS STRENGTH.' I have heard of a man's saying, 'I will be unanimous, if every body agrees with me.' Such unanimity is not worth a bulrush. Give me the man who will sacrifice every thing to unanimity but principle, I care not how bitterly some of the opposition have abused and persecuted me. I care not two pence for it. I will rally with them, and set an humble example to you, to sacrifice every thing but principle to unanimity."

Spoken like a man of sense and a patriot! Millions of freemen responded to the appeal, heart and soul. They went to work; and under that sign they conquered. The ministry were driven from their seats before they were warm in them.

We rejoice to believe that a similar spirit animates the enemies of corruption and misrule in this State. We are assured they are willing to lay aside all personal preferences, prejudices and predilections, to exercise their best energies together, and to adopt the best mode of showing their whole united strength. This was the spirit manifested by the illustrious person to whom this whole people rose to pay the tribute of their respect and admiration—than whom no man living deserves more from his country. This was the burden of all Mr. Clay's speeches, during the whole progress of that triumph which accompanied him from his first entrance into the State, to the last moment he spent amongst us. As regards the Presidency, particularly, he said over and over again, "unite on the man whom the majority of your friends concur in recommending to your suffrages;—and do your best to carry him." This language was worthy of a noble leader of a noble cause. Let the opposition act with the disinterestedness and harmony thus recommended; and in November next the death-knell of Van Burenism in this State will be sounded.

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*Cruising for Voters.*—We learn from the Providence Journal that the Revenue Cutter *Vigilant* well earned the name she bears, by her vigilance at elections, especially for her watchfulness over Block Island. It seems that she started on Sunday on a cruise in pursuit of the "suspicious schooner," but was *obliged* to return on Monday evening, "*being short of provisions and water.*" This was election day and it took all day to get in provisions. But this is not all. The Newport Mercury says the cruise was only a sham one. The Cutter proceeded to Block Island and lay off the Island on Monday landing men to superintend the election, and then returned to give her officers and crew an opportunity to vote. Two years ago the same vessel was engaged in similar business. Then she carried Amos Kendall to Block Island, and performed the same kind office for the Administration as now.

*N. Y. Express.*

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There is scarcely a political event that transpires that does not illustrate some of the prevailing propensities and aims of the spirit of Loco Focoism. An attentive observer may read the designs of the leaders of the party as well by one incident as by the most comprehensive survey of its operations. The controlling motive of all their acts is the love of the spoils. This they exhibit at all times and under all circumstances. A case has recently occurred which strongly proves the ascendancy of the ruling principle.—Mr. Cass, our minister at Paris, has been in want of a Secretary of Legation—a confidential assistant, near to his person—and, of course, he preferred a gentleman well known to him to an entire stranger. He signified to the President his desire that Mr. Ledyard, a young gentleman every way qualified for the post, and who is about to be married to one of his daughters, should be appointed, and the President complies. But Mr. Ledyard is a Whig, and straightway the Loco Focos become indignant at the bestowal of office upon one of the enemy. The New York Evening Post denounces the appointment, and a correspondent calls upon the President to retrace his steps, in the following very positive manner.

"It is wrong in principle to appoint a member of the same family to such an important office, and it is wrong in practice to allow the Minister in any case to select his own secretary. The Secretary of Legation is an appointed and paid officer of the Government, and is designed if necessary to be a check on the Minister. If I am not mistaken, that right-minded, far seeing patriot, Gen. Jackson, (God bless him,) maintained that it was improper that Ministers should choose their Secretaries, and always preferred that persons nowise connected with them should be attached to the Legation. Under former administrations the practice had been different, but he set his face against it. I sincerely hope that our able and highly esteemed President will, in future, in this and all other respects, "follow in the steps of his illustrious predecessor."

Mr. Van Buren will have had a hard time of it yet. There are so few offices and so many seekig places that he will soon be overwhelmed with the applications of his "dear friends."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

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The Administration organs are in great glee at the anticipated dissensions of the Whigs. The Enquirer exclaims at the top of its voice, that the family jars of the Whigs are irreconcileable, and it exults vociferously, that through our divisions, it will be able to slip little Van once more into the Chair of State. It implicitly concedes that a majority of the People are opposed to him of Kinderhook, but the discord in their ranks, it boldly predicts, will lead to the triumph of the drilled regulars of the Treasury. The Globe, Evening Post, and other stipendiaries of Government, indulge in similar joyful predictions, based upon similar premises.

These gentlemen, we incline to think, are rather too fast in their calculations. These warnings of our adversaries, in connexion with the late floggings which they gave us in Tennessee and Indiana, have contributed, and will contribute more than volumes of argument, to infuse a spirit of union, harmony and zeal into the Whig party. The good effects are already visible in various quarters: They will continue to develop themselves more and more, as the day of battle approaches, and the necessity of Whig union for the deliverance of the country from the misrule which afflicts it, shall become more and more apparent.

*Richmond Whig.*

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Since the present party has been in power, it has never failed to claim all the doubtful members of Congress, and it has uniformly taken the precaution to put enough in this list, to give it the majority, in case it should succeed in obtaining their support.

The object of this game is to obtain searoom for the exercise of the Executive patronage and to enable Government to buy up members, and to meet the charge of bribery by asserting that the doubtful members were elected as friends of the Administration. It is resorted to at present, and with the same view that heretofore dictated it. The Government press, anticipating the worst, has already put in its claim to the 9 Delegates from Georgia, Cambell of S. C., Mr. Fisher of N. C., and Mr. Hunter of this State, each and all elected as Whigs and by the Whigs. The claim under such circumstances, and with the object before stated scarcely disguised, implies of course the grossest insult to the genntleman who are thus singled out. It in effect proclaims to the world that they are in market, and it intimates to *them*, that "Government" is anxious to become the purchaser, and is ready to plank down the cash. They are assigned their appropriate stations by the Government organ, and they have only to acquiesce in the wise disposition made of them, to ensure their reward.

Of those whom the Globe has at present honoured with admission to brotherhood with itself, not having a personal acquaintance with any without this State, we cannot speak positively to the reception they will give to the proposition. They are, however, gentleman of character, and at home, reputed to be men of strict honor and integrity, and therefore we cannot err far in anticipating what their line of conduct will be. Of the one within our limits, nothing need be said, except that he regards it one of the greatest misfortunes of life, that, in acting out his convictions, he has exposed himself to the commendation of Blair and Ritchie.—*Ib.*

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The following publication, in one of the New York papers, affords us an insight into the means whereby electioneering is carried on by the Locofoco managers of such matters in the city of New York:

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.

*Tammany Party for Sale.*—We intend shortly to sell the whole Tammany Party, body and soul, to the highest bidder, at public auction, unless some of its fathers, god-fathers, step-fathers, or fathers-in-law redeem our lien upon it for a large amount due us from the delinquent, which has been standing unliquidated now nearly two years, with interest accumulating since the close of the fall election of 1837. At the commencement of that campaign certain accredited agents of the party, to wit:

Henry E. Riell, gauger, 123 Washington street.
Michael Dougherty, ship master, 170 Madison st.,
Thomas S. Day, officer, 22 Second Street,
Daniel A. Robertson,
Joseph Rose, 40 Peck slip,

contracted with the proprietor of the Sun for a certain space daily, till the close of the election, in the columns of his paper, for the publication of electioneering advertisements, and the payment of the bill was guarantied by John A. Morrill, Esq. lawyer, 11 Chambers street, and others. No payment whatever could be obtained until about a year after the close of the election, when Mr. James Zeiss, glass-cutter, 29 Gold street, paid a part of it. The balance was repeatedly demanded of, and promised by, sundry committees; but their pecuniary promises proved so nearly of the same character with political ones, that they have never been fulfilled. Finally, in the spring of 1839, we were directed to Mr. Stephen Hasbrouck, doctor, of No. 148 Grand street, as paymaster of the Party, and to him our collector applied for our dues. He promised to "see to it," and, after repeatedly calling upon him, our collector was informed by him that the Party was poor, and short of money; that other creditors had compromised their claims, and accepted of a part; and that he would pay a part of ours also, if we would give a receipt in full. This, of course, we refused to do; and Hasbrouck, with whom the bill was left, in order that he might "see to it," uniformly refuses to pay the bill or return it. And thus the matter now stands, after a lapse of nearly two years.

Now, therefore, in order that the pitiful affair may be off our hands, we hereby offer the said demand at private sale, at a bargain; and if not disposed of by or before the —— of September next, we shall offer it at public auction, to the highest bidder, on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at some of the constables' sales to take place on that day in Chatham square.

The *New York Times* of Saturday makes the following additional suggestion on this subject:

"*Prediction.*—We predict that when a committee of investigation, at the next session of Congress, shall look into the returns and accounts of the measurers and weighers employed in the New York custom-house, it will be found that it has been the practice with some of their officers to charge the money paid by them for the support of the Locofoco party elections to the United States, and the same has been repaid to them out of the public money under the item of '*Incidental Expenses.*' "

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At the last accounts, Mr. Van Buren was still burrowing about in New York. He is to visit Buffalo on the 2d, (to-day.) He has been into almost every disputed county in the State, and before his journey is completed, will have traversed the whole Commonwealth from South to North, and from East to West. His duties at Washington are wholly neglected for full three months, while he thus degrades his station by an indecent personal solicitation of the suffrages of the people. Not content to leave his public acts to speak for themselves, he besieges the people in person, and resorts to the arts of the demagogue, and the lavish use of the patronage of his office, to seduce them from their principles. A more disgraceful spectacle has never been exhibited by the Chief Magistrate of this country.

*Richmond Whig.*

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### "THE HUNTERS' LODGES."

The Oswego Commercial Herald gives the following history of these organizations which have been represented to John Bull as so formidable:—

"There is one thing that has led to great error of opinion in Canada in relation to our people, that deserves a brief explanation. The leading agitators of the Canadian troubles, got up during the last season, the 'Hunters' Society, and formed lodges at the principal places on both sides the line. These lodges were open to all who wished to join, and immediately became objects of much public curiosity and speculation. It being on the eve of an exciting and important election, they of course attracted the notice of politicians of all parties, and every body went to see what there was in a "Hunter's Lodge," which was found to be very like the London show of "a horse with his head where his tail should be." They became so public that there were in fact no secrets to be kept. There was no secrets avowed in these lodges, no particular object appeared, and the obligation imposed nothing more than secrecy, and that the candidate should be true to the cause of liberty throughout the world, to which every body, of course, was ready to subscribe. The spies of the Canadian government became members, and entered the lodges wherever they pleased, and although the proceedings were conducted without form or dignity, an officer of the meeting took down the names of all who entered, whereby these spies ascertained the number enrolled in all the different lodges between Vermont and Michigan. When they came to make up the aggregate number of members, they reported to Sir George Arthur an army of forty or fifty thousand men already raised for the invasion of Canada.. The report produced great alarm in Canada, and Gov. Arthur caused the information to be immediately communicated to the government at Washington, and went to making corresponding preparations for defence. He called out the militia, and brought into the field an aggregate force of near forty thousand men. A greater hoax was never played off, than this report to Sir George Arthur, which must have cost the British government more than a million of dollars, and led the Canadian people into the great error of believing that our whole population were enlisted against them, and bent on the conquest of Canada.

"More than one half of those whose names were enrolled in the Hunters' lodges, never attended a second meeting, and all right thinking men abandoned the lodges the very moment they discovered the real object to be, to promote illegal movements from this side of the line. No formidable force could be mustered by this association, as the sequel shows that the whole invading force raised by the Hunters which actually crossed at Prescott and Windsor was less than 400 men."

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*Death of the Governor of Kentucky.*—We learn from the Lexington Observer that Governor JAMES CLARK died at his residence at Frankfort on the 27th ult. Governor Clark had been in feeble and declining health for a long time, and for the last two or three months had not been able to discharge the duties devolving upon him as the Executive of the State. He was a man of fine mind until impaired by disease; remarkably devoted to what he believed to be correct principles; almost universally esteemed for his generous feelings and chivalrous character, and his death will be deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

The duties of the Executive for the unexpired term for which Governor Clark was elected, a little upwards of one year, will devolve upon Lieutenant Governor Charles A. Wickliffe.

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The Whigs of Kentucky last week held a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and for the transaction of other business in connection with the welfare of the party. Robert P. Letcher, Esq., was selected for the office of Governor, on the first ballot, and Manlius V. Thompson, Esq., for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The Convention also nominated a Presidential electoral ticket, which if elected, will vote for the nominee of the Whig National Convention, although their preferences are for their own distinguished citizen.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

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*Bags of Wind.*—We witnessed an interesting experiment this afternoon on board the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, Capt. Sturgis, which was intended to illustrate the practicability of raising a vessel by means of cylindrical bags placed under her bottom, and filled with atmospheric air. The bags were each of large size, capable of containing 2500 cubic feet of air. They were confined by means of ropes passing under the keel, and afterwards filled by two forcing pumps, propelling the air through tubes into the cylindrical floats. The bags were made of three parts of stout cotton canvass, made air and water tight by means of India rubber, and were prepared by Mr. Howard, of Roxbury, under the direction of the inventor, Mr. McKean. The cutter was raised considerably by this process, but the floats were made for a larger vessel, and when inflated a large portion of them rose above the water.

The utility of this apparatus, thus adapting a well known principle in pneumatics to practical use, must be obvious to every one. It will enable vessels with large draughts of water to pass over barred harbors, as New Orleans, Mobile, Ocracoke inlet, &c. without lightening. It may be used for other purposes, as raising a vessel sunk in several fathoms of water, &c, &c.—*Boston Evening Journal.*

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FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

In our last number we brought our sketch of the principal political events of the last ten years, up to the period of General Jackson's lawless seizure of the Government Deposites in the Bank of the United States. The indignation, and we may say execration, excited by this high handed measure of tyranny, throughout the country, was almost unparalleled by any thing which had previously occurred in our political history. The fire side, the press, and the hustings range with denunciations of this act of political piracy; but the Old Chief persevered, and his attempt to control the treasure of the country was consummated. In a few weeks Congress met. In the House of Representatives, the voices of those who had a heart to feel and the nerve to resent their country's wrongs, were raised long and loudly against this act of despotism, but in vain; the majority had given in their adherence to the sovereign will and pleasure of the President, and the remonstrances of the minority were unheeded. In the Senate things wore a brighter and more cheering aspect. That body then comprised a band of patriots and statesmen, worthy of the sovereign States which they represented. The representatives of the people had tamely surrendered their rights to the usurper, and it was left for the Representatives of the States to oppose a barrier to the progress of tyranny and usurpation. Well did they execute their high trust. In the lofty and dignified language of freemen asserting their rights, they rebuked General Jackson for his high-handed, lawless, and insolent measure, and spread their censure upon the records of their body, as a warning to all future Presidents. Where were Messrs. Clay and Van Buren, at this time? Mr. Clay was, where in times of danger and difficulty he is always to be found, at his post in the Senate, fighting in the cause of his country, shoulder to shoulder with Webster, Calhoun, Leigh, Preston, Mangum, and the host of great men which then adorned the Senate of the United States. Amidst the shower of blows then struck upon the crest of tyranny, none told with more force than those dealt by the stalworth arm of the Statesman of the West. Where was Mr. Van Buren then? Calmly sitting in the Chair of the Senate—by day and by night industriously feeding the flame of General Jackson's passions, and spurring him on to renewed aggressions upon the people's rights. Nor was he unsuccessful. The censure of the Senate raised General Jackson's passions to their highest pitch; and, in the extremity of his wrath, he registered an oath that the Senate—the daring, impudent Senate—should be humbled, and the measure of his revenge be complete. Religiously did he observe his oath.—With the advice of his friends, the most prominent of whom was Mr. Van Buren, he took his measures. The first step was to send to the Senate a Protest, which he desired might be spread on their records. In this document he denied the right of the Senate to censure him, and reasserted his claim to the management of the public treasure, on the ground of his responsibility for its safe keeping.—This *ukase* of the Autocrat was sent back to him, with the ill-repressed scorn of the majority of the Senate. His wrath now knew no bounds. His only inquiry was, What can I do that will most effectually humble and degrade this daring, this impudent Senate, which presumes to decline obedience to my orders? "The fiend at his elbow" whispered, Order them to expunge it; make them the instrument of their own degradation, and compel them to "blot out forever" their own act. I will, I will! replied the "Old Chief," and forthwith the plan was concocted. The first thing to be done was to get rid of some of the most daring and refractory members of the Senate, and fill their places with men who would be more amenable to control. This was accomplished, and all things being prepared, the deed was done; the records of the Senate were mutilated, and the representatives of sovereign States brought to the feet of the President. This damning deed, the degradation of which will endure while time lasts, was mourned over by Henry Clay and chuckled at, with undisguised delight, by Martin Van Buren. General Jackson had now attained the summit of his wishes. With an humbled Senate, a subservient House of Representatives, an army of tools and parasites, and the national treasury, he was, literally, "monarch of all he surveyed." The public treasure was, by his orders, scattered throughout the country, to be given or withheld, as would best serve his pleasure, or the interest of the man whom he had determined to make the heir of his "throne and fortunes."—The Pet Banks were ordered to discount liberally; millions of acres of the public lands were thrown into market; speculation raged to an extent never before known; fortunes were made in a day, and General Jackson retired from office, making his "good and faithful servant" his successor, and leaving "this great country," as he said, "prosperous and happy."

When Mr. Van Buren ascended the throne, every thing around him was bright and smiling, and doubtless he thought, "good, easy man," that his bed was destined to be one of roses. But he was sadly mistaken. The seeds which were sown, by his advice, during his predecessor's administration, were fast ripening, and were soon destined to bring forth an abundant harvest of trouble and confusion to the sowers, and, unfortunately, to the whole country. The legitimate effects of three years tampering with the currency, were now beginning to be felt; and before Mr. Van Buren had got "warm in his seat," this "great and prosperous country" was bankrupt. The banks, those "safe and efficient agents of the government," could not abide the test of the Specie Circular—that friendly act of their patron, General Jackson—and were standing on the brink of ruin. The whole bubble had burst; and the United States, which four years previously had been blest "with the best currency under the sun," were now left with the irredeemable notes of suspended banks, with the national treasury empty, and with all trust and confidence among men destroyed. What was to be done? The National Bank was destroyed, the Pet Bank system had failed. Upon what plan could the government fall to relieve itself from present difficulty, and guard against future embarrassment? Congress was convened, and the people hoped that the collected wisdom of the country might be able to devise some plan to extricate them from their difficulties. The President sent his message, and to the surprise and dismay of the whole country, he recommended a scheme which a short time previously, when brought forward in a much more mitigated form, he and his whole party had denounced and condemned. This plan, under the sounding title of the Independent Treasury bill, was rejected: the extra session was finished, and nothing was done.

The rejection of his measure by the representatives of the people, had no effect on the *democratic* President, save that of inducing him to adhere more tenaciously to his favorite scheme; and accordingly he pressed it again at the regular session, and again was defeated, the government funds being all this time in "*nubibus*," or in a much more inaccessible place, the pockets of the government officers, "a bourne whence no *such* travellers ever returned." Things went on without much change for the better. The banks, in spite of the machinations of the government to retard them, managed to resume specie payments, and to afford limited facilities to the mercantile community; and a faint hope was entertained that the administration would, in the course of time, see the error of its ways, and become the friend instead of the enemy and oppressor of the country. This hope was strengthened by the fact, that a large majority of the people had expressed their decided disapprobation of the Sub-Treasury bill; and also by the fact, that the practical operation of the bill had been tested by a series of frauds on the revenue so stupendous, that had they not been confirmed by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, credulity itself would have hesitated to believe them. The public were disappointed. The President was more determined than ever to carry his favorite measure. All the power and patronage of the government were brought to bear on it. Those of his old and long tried friends, who dared to dissent from his views, were cast off and proscribed, and none were allowed to retain his confidence but those who were willing to unite heart and hand in aiding him to accomplish his darling object. The power of the government has been felt throughout the country.—This measure, odious at first to the great majority of the people, has been gradually *forced* along by the strong hand of the government, until, from being in a despicable minority, it has brought to its aid a large number of zealous and unfaltering friends, and will, in the event of Mr. Van Buren's re-election, become the law of the land. What a spectacle will then be presented by republican America. The citizens of a "free and republican" government forced, by the patronage and power of their own government, to sanction a measure which is odious to them and subversive of their rights.

We have thus brought to a conclusion a very imperfect sketch of the principal political events of the last ten years, and the parts played in each by Messrs. Clay and Van Buren. We are aware in what we have said, that we can lay claim to nothing original; nor have we attempted it. We merely designed, by looking at the past, to derive the light of that experience which may serve to guide us in the future.

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*A Character for Imitation.*—In a notice of the career and character of Judge Hitchcock, whose death at Mobile occasioned such universal regret in that city, we find the following passages:

In 1828 Mobile was destroyed by fire, and Judge Hitchcock became proprietor of a large portion of its site. The city was to be re-built—its streets widened—to be made salubrious, if possible—churches erected, and the foundation laid of public and charitable Institutions suited to its prospects of population and wealth. This was a Herculean work—but the very one for the energy, enterprise and liberality of Judge Hithcock to accomplish. Under his influence a fine city arose from the ashes like enchantment. Property rose, and riches filled his coffers. But when a church was to be built—a hospital to be founded—a free school to be endowed, he poured out his wealth by thousands and tens of thousands. The amount of his benefactions for objects of benevolence is immense He was the father, protector and friend of every human being around him who needed his aid. His maxim was that every man was a brother; The aim of his life was to do good—this he regarded as the first of his duties; and with him duty was not a rule of action merely, but a living principle. Such noble dispositions—and they were his from childhood—under the control of wide views, and chastened and animated by Christianity, made his whole career one of philanthropy, of usefulness, and marked him as one of the most uncommon men of the age.

He embraced Christianity from a deep examination of its evidences, and his life was a beautiful illustration of its influence and power.

But with his inexhaustible energies and great endowments—and he was most highly endowed—his sincerity, manly and simple deportment—his benevolence and deep affections, were the most striking parts of his character. His family, his friends—those who knew him best, loved him best—and time can never obliterate his memory; or extinguish their regrets.

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*Life in New Orleans.*—If in the winter we are the gayest people on this continent, with more variety of life and manners than any other city presents, in the summer we are the dullest. The monotony of existence caused by the very general absentees is only varied by the fever and the exciting scenes it creates. We proceed to mention one, the *relation* of which caused a chill through *our* hearts, and struck the "electric chain" by which we are strongly bound. It surely must have thrilled the heart of the beholder with sudden horror.

Dr. Lambert, an excellent as well as an eminent French physician in this city, relates, that, during his frequent rides through the different streets, his attention has almost always been attracted as he passed a house where a poor family lived. The family consisted of a man and his wife, both rather young, and the latter good-looking, with a little infant smiling in beauty, and about ten months old. He was led to notice them from the appearance of content that lived there, and their being frequently on the banquette before the house. After the fever set in, he still saw them for some days, happy as usual; but at length he "missed them from the accustomed place." This he did for two days, until, on the third, feeling uneasy for them, he stopped his gig before the house, alighted, and rapped at the door. No answer; silence was in the mansion. He pushed open the door and went in. There lay the husband and the wife on the floor—both dead of the fever, and the former decaying. The child was alive, and, with its little arms around the mother's neck, vainly trying to draw the sustaining fluid from the breast. Dr. L. says that, familiar as he is with scenes of death, nothing before has ever shocked his feelings to half the extent. With a praiseworthy benevolence he has taken measures to have the infant protected. Such is "life in New Orleans."—*New Orleans Times.*

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*American Ingenuity in evading the Law.*—The very first object of the Americans, after a law has been passed, is to find out how they can evade it.—This exercises their ingenuity; and it is very amusing to observe how cleverly they sometimes manage it. At Baltimore, in consequence of the prevalence of hydrophoba, the civic authorities passed a law, that all dogs should be muzzled, or rather the terms were, 'that all dogs should wear a muzzle,' or the owner of a dog not wearing a muzzle should be brought up and fined; and the regulation further stated, that any body convicted of having 'removed the muzzle from off a dog should also be severely fined.' A man, therefore, tied a muzzle to his dog's tail (the act not stating where the muzzle was to be placed.) One of the city officers perceiving this dog with his muzzle at the wrong end, took possession of the dog, and brought it to the town hall. Its master, being well known, was summoned and appeard. He proved that he complied with the act, in having fixed a muzzle on the dog, and farther, the city officer having taken the *muzzle* off the dog's tail, he insisted that he should be fined five dollars for so doing.

*Captain Marryatt's Diary in America.*

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*Destiny.*—The following beautiful allegory illustrates the power of fate. King Solomon was walking in his garden, with an attendant, when an appalling figure was seen approaching them. The attendant exclaimed in alarm: "Solomon, the sight of that being affrights me, I know not why—send me, I pray thee, to the farthermost mountain of India." The king, in his capacity of magician, complied—the attendant vanished. The stranger came up and said, "Solomon, what was that man doing here? My errand was to seek him on the farthest mountain in India." "ANGEL OF DEATH," replied Solomon, "thou wilt find him there."

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A man in Vermont who wanted employment as a schoolmaster was asked if he was acquainted with mathematics. The would be schoolmaster supposing some great literary character was meant, replied, "Matthew Mattocks, sir?—Why no sir, I am not acquainted with Matthew, but I know his brother Jack very well."

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*Impudent enough.*—At a recent trial before a Justice in Pontaic, Michigan, one of the parties actually spit tobacco juice in the face and eyes of the magistrate! That was certainly a rank offence in the "*eyes* of the law," but it was nevertheless *winked at.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

## THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

If the great end of punishment be the prevention of crime, and the means of this prevention must either be by the destruction or the reformation of the offender; and if we have, in our system of imprisonment, fallen into such errors, that instead of reclaiming the criminal, we only plunge him into deeper corruption, and, at the termination of his punishment, turn him loose, qualified more thoroughly, than before, for the task of injuring society; it is then clear, that we have wandered further from the proposed legitimate end of punishment, than if we had, in the first instance, inflicted the penalty of death. Humanity and the interests of society, however, have suggested, and with success, the possibility of some reformation of our system, by which the proper object of punishment may be obtained, without falling into the practice of Great Britain, and making Capital executions too common, and on too slight occasions.—Hence, the introduction of the Penitentiary system.

As far as the experiment of the Penitentiary system has gone, even with all the disadvantages and imperfections which are not to be separated from infant institutions, the arrest of crime seems to have been visible. Among the principal recommendations of this system is the method adopted of keeping the convicts employed. This not only prevents the mind from indulging itself in forming mischievous schemes, but it gradually induces a habit of industry, which is likely to adhere to the individual after the retributive demands of justice are satisfied. It is notorious, that out of a hundred persons who suffer death for crime, ninety-nine attribute their untimely fate to the absence of useful industry, and the consequent indulgence in habits of indolence and criminal propensities. Most malefactors are ignorant of any particular branch of employment; under the discipline of the Penitentiary system, this ignorance is removed. The knowledge and practice of some mechanic art is forced on the Prisoner at the same time, and when he comes out of prison, he returns to society with the ability to render himself useful to others, whilst he provides for his own wants. In addition to this advantage, may be noticed the practice of separate confinement during the hours which are not devoted to labour. Solitude leads to reflection—one of the most powerful agents of reformation. Association with other criminals, on the contrary, is generally productive of great evil. One bold and desperate villain will stand like an impenetrable dam in the current of reform; he will diffuse through all the circle about him his own recklessness; he will be like the storied *Upas*, and scatter the fatal pestilence of iniquity among all those who approach him.

Believing that a general adoption of the Penitentiary system would lessen crime and ameliorate not only the external circumstances of the Prisoner, but correct his habits, and, at the expiration of his punishment, send him back to his family and neighbors a better man, than he was when deemed unfit to live in their society and enjoy his personal liberty; believing this, we say, of the system, we are gratified to perceive how generally the public mind is occupied with the subject. One of the evidences that it is so occupied, is found in the subjoined Resolution passed by the Legislature of this State, at its last Session, we believe *unanimously*.

RESOLUTION relative to a Penitentiary.

*Resolved*, That his Excellency, Edward B. Dudley, be requested to open a correspondence with the Governors of the several States which have adopted the Penitentiary system, to procure all the information he can, upon the subject of Penitentiaries, also all the information he can obtain in relation to Houses of Refuge for orphan children, and minor offenders, also of Lunatic Asylums, and to lay the same before the next Legislature.

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*A Nut for the Abolitionists.*—The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says:—"A runaway slave returned to the Arlington Estate in this vicinity, a few days ago, of his own accord.—He declares that he has had enough of it, and that the North is not the place it has been cracked up to be, for colored people. This is the second instance, within a few years. We learn that one hundred dollars will be paid for such information as shall serve to convict the Captain of a certain large *Down Easter Schooner*, that conveyed the aforesaid slave from the District, and sailed from Georgetown about three months ago." This will be a good text for those disinterested friends of the Union, to build a homily upon. It is a nut which they can crack much to the edification of their brother philanthropists.

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*Mr. Clay as a Slaveholder.*—When Mr. Clay visited Canada a few weeks ago, he took with him his servant man Charles, who, we believe, was born in his service, and has attended upon him for many years. At Montreal, we believe it was, some of the subjects of her Britanic Majesty approached Charles with assurances that he was as free in Canada as Mr. Clay, and that he could now leave him without the least fear of being compelled again into his service. For some time Charles listened to these suggestions with silent disregard—but, as they were pertinaciously pressed upon him, he at length put a stop to the entreaties of his philanthropic friends, by telling them he was as well aware as they were of the ease with which he could now gain his freedom; but that, in fact in the service of Mr. Clay, he had as much liberty as he needed or desired; that he preferred to remain with him, and that, in short, *he would not leave him for both the Canadas.* We heard the anecdote from an authentic source, and we give full credit to it. The attachment of Charles to his kind and illustrious master has many parallels all over the Southern country and was still more common before the pestilent abolitionists commenced their systematic schemes of sowing distrust between the races whom an over-ruling necessity has placed towards each other in the relation of master and slave.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

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*Very Symptomatic.*—During the late gale the Schr. *Martin Van Buren* was blown ashore on Cape *Henry!*—Very ominous, very ominous, indeed! Don't you think so, Mr. Ritchie?—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

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# OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We are glad to see the Whigs up and doing on the all-important subject of the next election for Governor. Meetings have been held in several of the Counties, for the appointment of Delegates to the Whig State Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to be run by the Whig party. We trust that *every* County will be duly represented in the proposed Convention.

Let the Whigs bear in mind that "*union is strength*," and that by uniting as one man upon the candidate that shall be selected by the Convention, they may have the proud satisfaction of wiping off the stain which the Van Buren party have sought to place upon the old North State, in consequence of the result of the late elections, and of showing to the Whigs of the Union, that though the Vans have carried a majority of the *Congressional Districts*, there is still a *majority of the People* of North Carolina who are opposed to the corruption and misrule of this would-be-Democratic Administration.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURY DEFAULTER.—The Postmaster at Mobile, Alabama, has proved to be a defaulter to the amount of twenty thousand dollars and upwards.

The Postmaster at New Orleans is also said to be a defaulter to a considerable amount.

These things fully illustrate the beauties of the Sub-Treasury system. The public funds, instead of being placed in the care of banks for safe-keeping, are put into the hands of irresponsible individuals, who almost daily become defaulters, and run off with the money belonging to Government.

But a short time has elapsed since Swartwout and Price set the example, and in that little time the number of defalcations, both "small and great," that have taken place, it would be almost impossible to name. How long will this state of things continue? Just so long, we fear, as the people will suffer themselves to be humbugged by those fawning sycophants, who are ever ready to adopt any and all measures for the advancement of their party, whether the interests of the country are thereby benefitted or not.—When the people shall rise in their might and put down this rotten and corrupt administration, then, and not until then, may we hope for a pure and radical *Reform*.

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The Whigs of Missouri have determined to hold a State Convention for the purpose of organization and action. We bid them God speed, for there is no administration they ought to support less warmly than that of Martin Van Buren, and no man to whom they are more indebted than Henry Clay.

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The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Van Buren's journey to New York, uses the following language:

"The object of Mr. Van Buren's journey to New York, I sincerely believe, is again to coax the banks into his support, as he coaxed them into the support of the pet-bank system, when with his partisans ensued scenes of corruption (*mem.* 7th Ward bank) at which the State blushes. The paper sub-Treasury is another pet-bank plan. The President stops at every country village, and has a closeting with every leading bank stockholder who, he fancies, can be duped, where is preached the benefit of this *paper* sub-Treasury to New York. The re-organization of a cordon of banks, under a new pet-bank plan, is already in progress by the jugglers here. *Two banks in New York city of heavy metal are spiked at present.* Our "Northern *man* with Southern *principles*," educated amid all the sublime machinery on that Capitol Hill in Albany, is more completely duping Mr. Calhoun than when he juggled him out of the affections of Gen. Jackson, and slipped himself into the bosom of that singular man."

What would have been said in the purer days of this Republic, if a President of the United States had left the seat of Government and gone on an electioneering tour for some two or three months? Even under the administration of Mr. Adams, what was said when *he* left Washington for a few days to visit his home? Was he not advertised in all the Jackson papers, from one end of the Union to the other, as having "strayed" from Washington, and neglected the duties of his office? But *now*, Mr. Van Buren can leave Washington, and take with him all, or nearly all, his Cabinet, and nothing is thought of it.

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HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.—The latest accounts represent the Fever as in a great measure abating. The number of deaths from the 18th to the 30th August, inclusive, amounted to 38, of whom 28 died of the prevailing fever, and the balance of other diseases. The disease is represented as nothing more than a high bilious congestive fever, and not contagious. The Augusta Chronicle, speaking of the health of the city, makes the following remarks:—

"Below will be found the daily reports of our Board of Health for the past week, and we hope they will remove, in a great measure, the erroneous statements of the numerous letter writers from our city, who, judging from their epistles published in the Charleston papers, appear more scared than hurt. We know not who these letter writers are, but we would advise them hereafter to calm their minds before taking up their pens to make statements calculated to do an injury to the place, and increase their own fears; for in our humble opinion *fright* has caused more deaths in the city within the last few weeks than any prevailing epidemic. That our citizens have been panic stricken we cannot deny; every one that could remove himself or family has done so. The cause of this panic can be attributed only to the remarkable health our citizens have enjoyed for the past seven or eight years, and the number of deaths which took place when the fever first broke out, together with the numerous reports which gained circulation, that the disease was the yellow fever, and all that were attacked had died.

"But the panic is now in a measure over. The recent cool weather has had a happy effect on the health of our city—all probable causes have been removed—the disease yields readily to treatment, and confidence begins to be restored as the disease is still confined to that section of the city in which it first made its appearance."

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The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston.

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*Letter to the Editor, dated*

MORVEN, N. C., Sept. 3d, 1839.

*E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir:*—For the information of your readers, and the public generally, I have written you to inform you of the arrest and confinement in jail of the two men who passed through Anson some time in July last, and who were suspected of having stolen a negro man from Mr. William Ratcliff of this County. It appears that after stealing the negro, they made a circuitous route through Richmond, Montgomery and Rowan Counties—thence in the direction of Knoxville, Tennessee, followed close by the friends of Mr. Ratcliff as far as Salisbury, where, from sickness and the fact of their gaining nothing, in point of distance, upon them, they abandoned their pursuit and returned home, first having hand-bills printed and sent in every direction through the West. One of these, fortunately, reached Knoxville previous to their reaching there with the negro, and led to their apprehension; and on examination, they were committed—information of which reached here about twenty days ago, and persons went on, capable of proving the negro and also of identifying the men, who have returned with the negro, and say they are the same men who were suspected of stealing the negro. The men remain in Knoxville, fully committed to await the demand of the Governor of this State, which, no doubt, will be made with all possible despatch.

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*Vermont Election.*—The Albany Argus has a letter from Bennington, which shows what we have before presumed and published, that the Loco Focos have been trying to carry the State. The vote for Governor stands thus:—

| | Jennison. | Smilie. | L. F. gain. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bennington, | 336 | 384 | 50 |
| Shaftsbury, | 86 | 225 | 24 |
| Rawsal, | | 104 maj. | 32 |
| Woodford, | | 50 maj. | 47 |
| | | | 153 |

The Loco Foco Senators are presumed to be elected in Bennington. The Argus correspondent, elated by this news, adds, "I should not be surprised if Mr. Smilie should come close upon an election." We shall see.—*New York Express.*

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*Raleigh and Gaston Road.*—The Cars will commence running, in a few days, to Franklin Depot, 27 miles only from this place; and the whole Road will be finished by Christmas.—*Raleigh Register.*

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*From Texas.*—By the steam ship Columbia, at New Orleans on Sunday, we have our Texas papers to include the 23d inst. We observe nothing in them of interest except a proposition to be made by the Mexican Federalists, for an alliance between Texas and the States of New Leon, Taumaulipss, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Durango, and the Californias. The Houston Telegraph says, Don Francisco Vedduri, Governor of Coahuila, has been appointed for that purpose, and further remarks "Don Vedduri states that the population of the above mentioned states are intelligent, and burning with the desire of liberty, but that the more Southern States are ignorant and factious, and can only be governed by a despotism. He also, says, that if we refuse to come into the measure, they have determined to declare their independence themselves, and he has but little doubt of the success of the undertaking."—*Mobile Chronicle.*

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We understand that on the morning of the 23d Aug. Mr. Neill McBride of Richmond County, N. C. was found dead, by the road side near Laurel Hill. He was lying near the root of a tree which had been struck by lightning, apparently during a thunder shower on the evening before; and from the position in which he was found, seemed to have taken shelter under the tree during the shower.

*Cheraw Gazette.*

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*Pasquotank County.*—There has been an astonishing increase in the Whig vote of this County since 1837. Our majority, then, was only 32—this year it was 427.

*Raleigh Register.*

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*A Home Squadron.*—The case of the Spanish Schooner taken into New London is again arousing public attention to the necessity of a Home Squadron. The United States is probably the most defenceless Country in the world, on a short notice.

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*The Contrast.*—When Mr. Van Buren visited New York, not a vessel, except the public ones, hoisted a flag or gave any token of respect. When Mr. Clay was there, every steamer was floating in the breeze. The seamen know their friend—they remember who it was that stood up for "free trade and sailors' rights," in the dark hour of peril—whose voice it was that cheered them on to victory and renown.

*Richmond Whig.*

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The total vote of Indiana at the last election was 100,674, being an increase since 1837, of 18,982. They grow votes very fast somehow or other out west. An increase in the popular vote of 40,000 in the States of Indiana and Tennessee, in two years, it must be confessed, is not a slow business.

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*Improved Wheat.*—The latest improvement in wheat is noticed in some of the northern papers. It is called "Goose wheat," and obtained its name from a few grains which were found in the crop of a wild goose which had been shot.—They were carefully preserved and planted. It is said to be remarkably productive, often yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre.

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*Shooting a Rat.*—A few weeks since, while the Albany and Worcester railroad was progressing at Palmer, Massachusetts, the workmen employed there were in the habit of placing the powder they used for blasting in a neighboring grist mill for safety. At one time they had two unopened kegs, and one with the head off and the powder exposed, standing in one corner of the mill. Two men and a boy were also in the mill at the time, and discovered a very large rat, which one of them proposed shooting with a double-barrelled gun, which was near them. The others consented, and the gun was loaded from the powder kegs, but the rat had hid himself. After chasing it round the building for some time, they at last fired and killed the rat, took it up, and were retreating, when one of the party spoke of the powder. Upon looking back, they discovered that they had fired at the rat behind the powder, and that the wadding was on fire, and on the edge of the open keg. With great courage and presence of mind, the boy offered to go and remove it, which he did; but just as he turned his back from it, the whole of the three kegs exploded, blowing the building to pieces, killing one of the men on the spot, and wounding the other and the boy in such a manner that they died shortly after.—*New York Sun.*

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*Canine Troops.*—An attack was recently made by robbers on the celebrated convent of Mount St. Bernard. The fraternity, finding argument and religious exhortation ineffectual, let loose eighteen of those dogs which they are known to keep principally for the benevolent purpose of saving the lives of bewildered travellers. Eleven of the robbers were killed, and several wounded so severely that all the skill of the pious brotherhood can hardly avail to the saving of their lives. Several of the dogs were also killed.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE MADISON PAPERS.

As many of our readers doubtless feel solicitous for the speedy publication of this highly interesting work, we insert for their information the following article, which we have received from an authentic source:

*The Madison Papers.*—This great national work, which has been so intensely expected—lifting, as it does, the curtain upon the very souls and inmost thoughts of the great men who

"Laid the ribs of an eternal state"—

will, we learn, be published early in November. Much unexpected delay has been occasioned by the state of the manuscript, and the necessity of explaining many allusions familiarly made, at the time of writing, by Mr. Madison, but which a lapse of sixty years had rendered obscure. Mr. H. D. Gilpin, the accomplished Solicitor of the Treasury, to whose superintendence the work was fortunately committed by the committee of Congress, has taken much pains to elucidate these passages, having added some hundreds of notes in explanation of the text. Mr. Sparks, also, has lent his valuable assistance for the same object. The work is all stereotyped, and will make three volumes instead of two, as originally announced. It is printed in a large and handsome type, and will be got up altogether in a style worthy of the subject.

Speaking of the large type on which this national work is printed, reminds us of an anecdote we have heard respecting it of the venerable Asher Robbins. When the propriety of using a type so large was discussed in the committee, it was objected to on the score of expense, and that it would probably extend the work to three volumes; but the appeal of Mr. Robbins carried the measure unanimously. "Let it be printed," said he, "*in large type.* THIS IS A BOOK FOR THE OLD MEN OF THE COUNTRY. Let it be made so that they can read it with comfort. It will become the political bible of the land; and we, who recollect those times, who *felt* the inexpressible transition to the secure and permanent national happiness all of you have been born to enjoy, achieved by the men whose voices, swayed by the awful fears or mighty hopes of the moment, now come to us from the tomb through that book—we want to ponder over it, to study it, and to catch the inspiration of their solemn sense of public duty, ere we leave the life that has been blessed by their labors. On behalf, therefore, of the old men of the country, I beg that this book may be printed in large type."

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*Col. Polk in Alabama.*—Public meetings have been held in Huntsville and Courtland, and they have taken the preliminary steps to *honor* Col. Polk with Public Dinners. At the Huntsville Meeting, a Committee was appointed to invite Gen. Jackson to be present at the feast. Gov. Bagby, of Alabama was also to be invited.

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*How he saved it.*—A military man "Down East," knowing he could be elected to a captaincy if he would consent to a nomination, called upon a neighbor who had formerly served in that capacity, to ascertain if the office was one of pecuniary profit. Being told by the retired veteran that he had held the office for five years, and saved five hundred dollars, he gladly accepted the nomination, and was chosen captain of his company. After some three years' campaigning, in the way of "company trainings" and "general musters," finding his office to be a heavy bill of expense, instead of a source of profit, he called on his old friend again for information as to how he had saved five hundred dollars, while he himself lost one hundred dollars annually by the same office. "Why," replied the old captain, "I was worth just one thousand dollars when I was elected; I held the office five years, and lost five hundred dollars by it; so I resigned and saved the other five hundred."

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*Frauds.*—The rogues about Cincinnati have a new way to defraud. According to the Republican a plan has been invented of making six notes out of five of the same denomination, by cutting or tearing them into pieces, and so uniting the parts as to make a sixth bill. Several bank notes so mutilated and altered, have lately been presented for payment and refused. The fraud may be easily detected by the diminished length of the bill.

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The gale of last week has been exceedingly disastrous to the shipping along the coast, as our long list of arrivals "in distress," and other "moving accidents" by sea, will shew. The ravages of the gale appear to have been almost exclusively confined to the water; along the coast, on land, we hear of very little damage from it. Thirteen vessels are reported to have been blown ashore at Cape May. The gale appears to have been severely felt at the Eastward; at Salem, it is said to have *snowed*, and at Cambridge, houses were blown down. No very extensive damage, however is reported.

*Norfolk Herald.*

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*Important to Invalids.*—We learn from Havana, says the New Orleans Bulletin, that another private Boarding House, with extensive accommodations, will be opened there in the course of a few weeks. This should be made generally known, as so many invalids during the winter embark for that city. The difficulty hitherto has been to obtain accommodations there, but, in some measure, this will be obviated by the new establishment.

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*Diving for Truth.*—It is related of the African—Joseph—the leader of the slaves in the insurrection, on board the Armistad, that, at one time he wanted the vessel anchored at sea, when the wind was ahead. He was told there was no bottom; he told them to let the anchor go; then seeing the schooner drifting, he jumped overboard and was under water so long they thought he would never rise, but he at last appeared, came on board, and said *there was no bottom to be found.* All the negroes of the sea coast of Africa are excellent swimmers, indeed they almost may be called amphibious. They are often employed in searching after anchors, from which the cables have parted, and the depth to which they can dive, and the length of time they can remain under the surface of the water, is almost incredible.—*Bost. Trans.*

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JOHN SMITH is dead. This singular individual, after passing through innumerable metamorphoses, and a most eventful life, has been declared by the coroner of the city of New York "accidentally killed." He was found lying in the mud, having fallen from a cart, the wheels of which passed over him. He was only able to tell the individual who found him that "his heart was broken." So it is to be presumed that here we take our final leave of *John Smith*—hoping the coroner has had him buried decently, and protected his remains from the resurrectionists.

[*Macon Messenger.*

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th of September, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the proposed Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next, Jonathan Evans, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John Louis Atkins was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Solomon B. Council, Esq., it was

*Resolved*, That the Chair appoint three Delegates to represent this County:

Whereupon Colin McRae, Esq., Col. Alexander Elliott and Dr. John McKay were appointed.

It was further

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigilance for this County, be authorized to fill vacancies.

*Resolved further*, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Whigs of Guilford of JOHN T. MOREHEAD, Esq. as a suitable person to fill the office of Governor, and that our Delegates will vote, in the first instance, for him.

JONATHAN EVANS, *Chairman.*

JNO. LOUIS ATKINS, *Secretary.*

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*The Governor's Election.*—Our accounts from all quarters are very flattering, to our Candidate's success. The State Rights' Party through the State are supporting Judge Dougherty with uncommon unanimity, and many, who do not call themselves strictly State Rights' men, who dislike Judge McDonald's currency notions, will sustain the election of our Candidate. There is little doubt of Judge Dougherty's success, by a handsome majority.

*Macon (Georgia) Messenger.*

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*Whales on Shore.*—The St. John's (N. B.) Courier of the 24th ultimo, publishes the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Shediac, to his friend in that city:

"On the morning of Sunday last, were found lying on the shore at Reedish, in this parish, sixty-four whales, the largest one twenty-three and a half feet in length, from which were taken about 350 barrels of oil. Of their species, &c. I am unable to state; and, as the weather for some days previous had been uncommonly calm and fine, no opinion can be formed as to the cause of their having *run aground.*"

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*Selfishness.*—Within his house in a great arm chair before the fire sat an old grey-headed man ripe for the grave. 'Twas winter, and the cold whistled among the leafless branches of the trees, and the snow and sleet rattled against the windows. The old man chuckled, for he was warm and comfortable, and the biting blast touched him not. He said "I have enough—I am rich—so blow ye winds and drift ye snows, I am safe." A servant entered and said, "Sir, a woman is at the door trembling in the cold—has nowhere to sleep—no home to go to. She begs for a corner of your kitchen to pass the night in." "Away; I've no room for thieving beggars—there is a tavern close by—tell her to go there." "She says she has no money, and begs you to give her enough to buy a meal and lodging." "Begone! drive her off. What I've got's my own, and I'll keep it. I've none to squander on worthless mendicants."

The next morning the old man stepped out into the porch, and there, upon one of the benches, sat the poor beggar woman. His rage was kindled.

"Did I not tell you I have nothing for you, impudence! Come, come, tramp. Leave my house, I say; d'ye hear!" She heard him not! She was dead! The old man smote his breast, and entered his house. He never entered it again—for he also died, and died miserable, though rich.

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*Industry.*—Industry prolongs life. It cannot conquer death, but can defer his hour; and spreads over the interval a thousand enjoyments that make it a pleasure to live. As rust and decay rapidly consume the machine that is not kept in use; so disease and sickness accumulate on the frame of individuals, until existence becomes a burden, and the grave a bed of rest.

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### DIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELLEN P. HALSEY.

In Duplin County, on the 13th ult. Mr. HUGH PEARSALL, in the 34th year of his age.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET BUIE, consort of Jno. R. Buie, and daughter of the late Duncan Mac Farland, Esq. This sudden and afflicting dispensation of Providence, has overwhelmed with grief, an affectionate husband and many relatives, friends, and neighbors, who knew her but to love her and to admire and cherish her worth. Devotedly attached to her family, she was ever watchful over their morals and comforts. She has ever served them with untiring fidelity. But now, alas! six young children are deprived of the influence of her mild, pious and affectionate example, leading them imperceptibly into the paths of wisdom. She had at an early age, bethought her of the great end of her being, and by an early walk with God, she was prepared to meet that end, the approach of which her malady rendered her unconscious of.—[*Communicated.*

At the residence of her father, Hugh McLaurin, Esq., near Laurel Hill, on the 2d instant, Miss CATHARINE McLAURIN, of a long and painful illness, which she bore with much resignation.

[*Communicated.*

Recently in Linden, Alabama, WM. LOCKE, Esq., for a long time a resident of this place, and more recently a Merchant in Linden. Few men enjoyed more the confidence of those among whom it was the lot of Mr. Locke to reside, than himself. Soon after his emigration to Alabama, he was almost unanimously elected to fill the Judgeship of the County Court of Marengo. His unexampled piety and love of order, made him a useful and patriotic officer of the law. In his business relations, he was honest and enterprizing, and won the affection of his fellow-citizens. His death will be long deplored by numerous friends in this section, and by an affectionate wife and family in his adopted country.—[*Com.*

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## Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.—Schr. Gen. Scott from Philadelphia. 6.—Brig Adaline from Boston; Schr. Jas. Powers from Charleston.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Schr. Regulus for New York. 6.—Brig Thorn for Nassau, (N. P.)

*Produce per Rail Road for the week past.*—Turpentine, 455 bbls.; Tar, 17 bbls.; Corn, 10 bushels; Beeswax, 3 boxes; Tallow, 1 box; Pork, 1 bbl.; Lard, 2 kegs; Bacon, 8,790 lbs.; Meal, 160 bushels.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

*Blanks for sale at this Office.*

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 11.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | $1 00 | Lard, | 12½ |
| Ditto, apple, | 60 a 70 | Molasses, | 36 a 40 |
| Bacon, | 11 a 12½ | Nails, cut, | 7½ |
| Beeswax, | 20 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 12 |
| Butter, | 20 a 25 | Lump, | 16 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 13½ | Leaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 10 a 11 | Salt, | 75 a 90 |
| Cotton Yarn, | 24 a 32 | Sack, | $2 50 a $2 75 |
| Corn, | 75 a 85 | Tobacco, leaf, | 8 a 10 |
| Candles, F. F. | 18 a 20 | Cotton Bagging, | 16 a 20 |
| Flaxseed, | $1 00 a $1 25 | Bale Rope, | 8 a 12 |
| Flour, new | $4½ a $5½ | Wheat, new | 80 a |
| Feathers, | 45 | Whiskey, | 50 |
| Iron, | 5½ a 6 | Wool, | 17 a 20 |

WILMINGTON MARKET—SEPT. 10.

Turpentine $2 12; Tar 1 70; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring 10 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 6 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 80 a 85; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

### Extensive Fall Supply.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors from Market Square, has received a very large and general assortment of *BOOTS AND SHOES*, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco, Seal and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Calf and Seal Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber and Cloth Over-Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes, (plain and lined,)
Misses' Leather, Morocco, Seal and Prunella Boot and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and Coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Do do and Morocco Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Boys' Water Proof and Seal Boots,
Do India Rubber Shoes,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's Common and Coarse Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

The entire Stock having been purchased direct from the Manufacturers, or at Auction, can and will be sold unusually low for Cash, at Wholesale or Retail.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, Lasts, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

*Sept.* 10, 1839. 62-3t.

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## Town Militia.

YOU are ordered to appear at the Court House on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped according to law.

By Order,

LOUIS S. BELDEN, *Comd't.*

*Sept.* 10, 1839. 62-1w.

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## DIVISION ORDERS.

THE several Regiments composing the Second Division of North Carolina Militia will assemble at the usual places of Regimental Muster in their respective Counties, for Review and Inspection, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The 32d (or Sampson) | Reg't, on | Saturday, | Oct. 19. |
| The 41st (or Bladen) | " | Tuesday, | 22. |
| The 85th (or Columbus) | " | Wednesd. | 23. |
| The 42d (or Robeson L.) | " | Thursday. | 24. |
| The 43d (or Robeson U.) | " | Friday, | 25. |
| The 51st (or Richm'nd 1st) | " | Saturday, | 26. |
| The 53d (or Anson Low'r) | " | Monday, | 28. |
| The 54th (or Anson Upp'r) | " | Tuesday, | 29. |
| The 93d (or Richmond 2d) | " | Thursday, | 31. |
| The 44th (or Moore) | " | Saturday, | Nov. 2. |
| The 34th (or Cumberl'd U.) | " | Monday, | 4. |
| The 33d (or Cumberl'd L.) | " | Wednesd. | 6. |

The review will take place at 12 o'clock, and the inspection immediately after.

*By order of Maj. Gen'l. McKay.*

JOHN MAC RAE,
*Division Inspector.*

*Head Quarters, Elizabeth-Town,*
*Bladen, Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-3t.

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## VALUABLE LAND

### For Sale.

THE Subscriber, having purchased Land on the West side of Cape Fear River, adjoining his Residence, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying on the East side, containing **255 ACRES**, about 125 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance Wood Land. Said Plantation is capable of producing 2,000 bushels of Corn in the season. The Land is as good as any on the River, and but three or four acres of it is subject to inundation, and that only in the highest freshets.

Said Plantation lies about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the Lands of Wm. S. Latta, (formerly owned by Judge Toomer,) and Sampson Boon, and was formerly known as the "Seawell Place."

☞ To a person disposed to embark in the Brick-Making business, this Plantation affords a strong inducement, as a Kiln is already erected, and there is no better clay in this neighborhood than can be found on this Plantation. For further particulars apply to

H. B. BEATTY.

*Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-2w.

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## FOR SALE,

### A Valuable Tract of Land.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell that valuable Tract of Land on which he now resides, containing **562 ACRES**, with a comfortable Dwelling House, and all the necessary out-houses, on the road from Fayetteville to Greensborough, 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 1½ from Tyson's Bridge, with about 150 acres of cleared Land—the balance well timbered, and nearly all adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Tobacco, &c. Some first rate Meadow Land, which might be made valuable in the production of Hay, as any quantity of that article can be sold for cash on the road.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable and healthy Residence, would do well to examine the above Land, as it will be sold on accommodating terms. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber, or John R. Martin, in Fayetteville.

JOSEPH M. BUCHANAN.

*Moore County, Sept.* 11, 1839. 62-tf.

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## Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on Mill Creek, in the upper part of Cumberland County, containing about 300 Acres—the most of it heavily timbered, having never been culled. On the Creek is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, in very good repair. About 75 Acres of the Land has been recently cleared, and well adapted for Corn, Cotton or Tobacco. On the premises are also two excellent Dwelling Houses. Persons disposed to purchase, would do well to call on the Subscriber, living at "Christian's old place."

JOHN E. McRAE.

*Sept.* 4, 1839. 62-3t.

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## House of Entertainment.

THE Establishment, formerly occupied by A. F. Toon, Esq., of ELIZABETH-TOWN, Bladen County, will be opened as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, on the 15th of September next, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House is in good order, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

DAVID LEWIS.

☞ The North Carolinian and Wilmington Weekly Chronicle will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the Subscriber. D. L.

*August* 28, 1839. 60-3m

## The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

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## Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

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## Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

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## CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

*Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills* require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed; and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

### BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken DAILY FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

*South Carolina Office*—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

*OBSERVE,* ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

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## TO THE AFFLICTED.

## Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

*For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.*

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
*Principal of the Donaldson Academy.*

*Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.* 37tf

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## An highly important caution to the Public.

*"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.*

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

*Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

*Nov. 16.* *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

*City and County of New York, ss:*

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

*Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.*

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

*The principal symptoms were*—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a sure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

*Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself*

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

*January 1, 1839.* 26-eow1Y

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## J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

*—Among which are—*

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

*July 2, 1839.* 52tf

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## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*

*July 6, 1839.* 53-tf.

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## MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*Feb. 12, 1839.*

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## GEORGIA INSURANCE And Trust Company. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.* 58tf

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## MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorised to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
*Dean of the Medical Faculty.*

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

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## TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

## MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838.* 15tf

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## SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

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## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

## DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

*April 20, 1839.* 42tf

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## Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

*June 5, 1839.* 48tf

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## One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, July 2, 1839.* 52tf

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## Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

*May, 1839.*

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## Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

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## FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

## GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

## DRY GOODS,

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,**
**Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines,**
**Boots, Shoes and Slippers,**
**Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,**

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
*Foot of Hay Mount.*

April 3, 1839. 39tf

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## $80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

*Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838.* 33tf

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## State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1839

Erasmus Love *vs.* Cullen H. Lonceford.

Original Attachment levied on one Lot in the town of Rockingham, as the property of the defendant, adjoining the Lands of Ann Jennings and others, and summoned as Garnishee John C. Knight.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said Cullen H. Lonceford to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Lot levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand. Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th.

[59] G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

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## PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

*May 1, 1839.* 45-1Y

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## SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

## AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

**COSTER & COXE'S**

ORIGINAL

## SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

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## CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

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## UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number of the Capitals,* and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

**$700,000!!!**

**$500,000!!**

**$25,000!!**

6 PRIZES OF
**$20,000!!**

2 PRIZES OF
**$15,000!!**

3 PRIZES OF
**$10,000!!**

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

## LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

**TICKETS ONLY $20.**

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

### SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at | $700,000 |
| 1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at | 500,000 |
| 1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at | 20,000 |
| 1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at | 15,000 |
| 1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each, | 25,000 |
| 1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each, | 20,000 |
| 1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each, | 15,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 10,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 5,000 |
| 1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 2,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, | 1,500 |
| 20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, | 20,000 |
| 10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, | 2,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, | 20,000 |
| 200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, | 20,000 |
| 150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida | 15,000 |
| 600 Prizes. | $1,500,000 |

**Tickets $20—No Shares.**

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

*May 7, 1839.* 45-tlD

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*Blanks for sale at this Office.*

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## Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

*June 24.*

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## Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

*April 20, 1839.* 42tf

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## Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

*July 15, 1839.* 54tf

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## MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for Cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, July 16, 1839.* 54tf

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## SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

**HARDWARE & CUTLERY,**
**Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.**

*Also,*

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

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## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October 20.* 59-tf

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## GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by
ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by
JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

*February 1, 1839.* 32tf

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## Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

*January 1, 1839.* 26-1y.

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## French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.* 8tf

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GREEN'S

## STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

## Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

*Fayetteville, March 19, 1839.* 37-1Y

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## Leather.

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